DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 239 335 EA 015 960

TITLE	Idea Cards - Factual Information on Public Education.
INSTITUTION	San Diego County Office of Education, CA.
PUB DATE	[83]
NOTE	28p.
PUB TYPE	Reference Materials - General (130) -- Statistical Data (110)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Academic Achievement; *Educational Finance; Educational Quality; Educational Trends; Elementary Secondary Education; *Enrollment Trends; High School Graduates; Minority Groups; Public Opinion; Resource Materials; School Business Relationship; *School Statistics; *Teacher Characteristics
IDENTIFIERS	*California (San Diego County); PF Project

ABSTRACT

These file cards present statistical information on a variety of educational topics. The general topic of each card has been printed in the upper right hand corner so they may be used as an idea file. The following topics are included: (1) student performance (academic achievement, high school graduates, and long-lasting results of education); (2) student enrollment (California enrollment, enrollment growth, trends, minority enrollment, and private school enrollment); (3) school finance (public opinion, California state support, and comparison to the gross national product); (4) education staffing (district consolidation, teachers' educational levels, teacher shortages, and why teachers leave education); (5) educational quality (educational standards and research on effective schools); (6) demographics (trends in age distribution of the general population and trends in minority populations); and (7) business involvement with education (Adopt-a-School and Regional Occupational Programs). Many of the statistics are specific to San Diego County or California. Extra cards are provided for each topic so that users may add their own information to the file. This document was selected by the Association of California School Administrators (ACSA) Task Force on Public Confidence as descriptive of a promising practice or exemplary project worthy of highlighting for the California educational community. (DC)

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Idea Cards ★

FACTUAL INFORMATION ON PUBLIC EDUCATION

Gerald A. Rosander
Superintendent of Schools
San Diego County Office of Education

This document was selected by the Association of California School Administrators (ACSA) Task Force on Public Confidence as descriptive of a promising practice or exemplary project worthy of highlighting for the California educational community.

EA015960

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IDEA CARDS

INDEX

IDEA CARDS provide information on public education in a wide variety of subject areas and topics. The cards have been color-coded according to the topic, which is printed on the upper right hand corner. Since these cards are intended to be used as an idea file which can be supplemented with your own ideas, the cards are not numbered and may be used in any order.

STUDENT PERFORMANCE.....Green
STUDENT ENROLLMENT.....Blue
SCHOOL FINANCE.....Rose
EDUCATION STAFFING.....Yellow
EDUCATIONAL QUALITY.....White
DEMOGRAPHICS.....Buff
BUSINESS INVOLVEMENT
WITH EDUCATION.....Orange

IDEAS

STUDENT PERFORMANCE

San Diego County Student Achievement

In the most recent state achievement tests--

1. Thirty-one percent of San Diego County school districts scored above the expected level of performance on the grade 6 reading test, and 17% scored below expectancy.

2. Thirty-six percent of the school districts scored above expectancy in written expression at the grade 6 level, and 17% scored below expectancy.

3. Forty-four percent of the school districts scored above expectancy in math at the grade 6 level, and 14% scored below expectancy.

California Assessment Program (CAP) 1981-82.

IDEAS

STUDENT PERFORMANCE

San Diego County Student Achievement

In the most recent state achievement tests--

1. Eighty percent of San Diego County school districts scored above the state average in reading, spelling, and math at the grade 12 level, and 75% scored above the average in written expression.

2. Fifty-four percent of San Diego school districts scored above the state average in grade 6 reading, 66% in written language, and 73% in math.

3. Sixty-nine percent of San Diego school districts scored above the state average in grade 3 reading, written language, and math.

California Assessment Program (CAP) 1981-82.

IDEAS

STUDENT PERFORMANCE

San Diego County Student Achievement

In the most recent state achievement tests--

1. Forty-seven percent of San Diego County school districts scored above the expected level of performance on the grade 3 reading test, and 10% scored below expectancy.

2. Forty-seven percent of the school districts scored above expectancy in written language at the grade 3 level, and 20% scored below expectancy.

3. Fifty percent of the school districts scored above expectancy in math at the grade 3 level, and 20% scored below expectancy.

California Assessment Program (CAP) 1981-82.

IDEAS

STUDENT PERFORMANCE

San Diego County Student Achievement

In the most recent state achievement tests--

1. Fifty percent of the San Diego County school districts scored above the expected level of performance in grade 12 reading. (Expected levels are based on socioeconomic factors and previous test scores.) None scored below.

2. Thirty-eight percent of the school districts scored above expectancy in written expression and math at the grade 12 level, and 13% scored below expectancy.

3. Twenty-five percent of the school districts scored above expectancy in spelling at the grade 12 level, and 19% scored below expectancy.

California Assessment Program (CAP) 1981-82.

IDEAS

STUDENT PERFORMANCE

San Diego County Student Achievement

San Diego Physical Fitness Award Program:

In 1973 the Ninth District, Inc., California Congress of Parents, Teachers, and Students (CCPTS), began its involvement with the San Diego Physical Fitness Award Program. Today this program has become one of the largest in the United States in the number of physical fitness awards distributed annually.

Over 17,500 San Diego County students received awards in physical fitness during the 1982-83 school year.

Source: San Diego County
Office of Education, 1983.

IDEAS

STUDENT PERFORMANCE

U. S. Student Achievement

According to "We're good ... and getting better," Idea Series, Macomb Intermediate School District, Michigan:

More American high school graduates go to college than in any other country.

More American college students complete degree programs than in any other nation.

In 1966 college enrollment was 6.4 million. By 1981 that figure doubled, with almost 1 million graduates per year.

U. S. Statistics

According to the National Center for Education Statistics, the following table reflects the improvement in educational status of the population.

Median school years completed by U. S. persons 25 years and older:

Year	Grade
1910	8.1 years
1950	9.3 years
1975	12.3 years
1980	12.5 years
1981	12.5 years

High School Graduates

The National Center for Education Statistics in a 1979 study found that:

> Compared to all 17-year-olds in the U. S. population, 74.5% were graduated from high school. In 1960 the percentage was only 65.1.

A U. S. Department of Commerce study found that:

> High school dropouts made up 13% of the population aged 14 to 34 in 1980. This was a decrease of 4% from the 17% dropout rate in 1970.

IDEAS

STUDENT PERFORMANCE

High School Graduates

According to a 1980 study of the National Center for Education Statistics:

In 1979-80 over 90% (2,756,600) of high school graduates received their diplomas from public schools and only 10% (299,400) from private high schools.

In addition, another 26,000 persons graduated from other public school programs, such as evening or adult high school, and 488,000 persons earned high school equivalency certificates in 1980.

IDEAS

STUDENT PERFORMANCE

Long-Lasting Results of Education

In The Enduring Effects of Education by Hyman, Wright and Reed, University of Chicago Press, 1975, it is stated that education made a difference throughout people's lives. Nineteen thousand people were tested on 250 general and specific knowledge items with the following results:

The longer a person remains in school, the more knowledge he or she accumulates.

Example: A 65-year-old high school graduate "knows more" than an elementary school graduate of the same age. The effects of schooling are long lasting.

IDEAS

STUDENT PERFORMANCE

Local Information

IDEAS

STUDENT PERFORMANCE

Local Information

California Enrollment/Graduation

According to the U. S. Department of Education regarding public elementary and secondary schools (1980):

> California operates the largest public educational system in the United States, with 3,954,586 students. This is 1.1 million more students than in Texas and 1.2 million more than in New York, which rank 2nd and 3rd, respectively, in total students enrolled.

According to current data from the National Center for Education Statistics:

> In the 1979-80 school year, there were close to 258,000 public high school graduates in California.

Enrollment Growth

The following chart from the National Center for Education Statistics gives details on school-aged enrollment growth:

Percentage of 5-17 year-olds enrolled in U. S. schools:

Year	Percent (%)
1900	72.0
1976	89.0
1979	96.8

Since 1976, great advances have been made toward enrolling all school-aged children in appropriate educational programs.

Future Trends

The National Center for Education Statistics reports:

> Enrollment increases are projected. It is estimated that there will be an increase of 600,000 students from 1980 to 1990 in the elementary grades. However, the number of college students and high school graduates is expected to drop.
>
> The big enrollment boom will come from pre-schoolers, where there will be a jump from 5.2 million enrollees in 1980 to 6.9 million enrollees by 1990.
>
> The number of high school graduates is expected to decrease, as there will be fewer 18-year-olds until the year 2000. (There will be 20% fewer 18-year-olds in 1990.)

California Minority Enrollment

According to the U. S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights, in a 1980 survey, the California public elementary and secondary school enrollment breakdown by race and ethnicity is as follows:

Total enrollment	3,954,586	
White	2,258,499	- 57.1%
Black	400,691	- 10.1%
Hispanic	1,002,207	- 25.3%
Asian or Pacific Islander	260,609	- 6.6%
American Indian, Alaska Native	32,640	- .8%

California's Private School Enrollment

According to the U. S. Department of Education, a 1980-81 survey shows that in California:

There were 520,440 students enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools.

There were 4,118,022 students enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools.

Therefore, only 11.2% of the elementary and secondary school enrollment in California was in private schools.

U. S. and San Diego Statistics

The following figures from the National Center for Education Statistics show that contrary to some public opinion, there has been no substantial increase throughout the years in private school enrollments.

1. Percentage of U. S. students enrolled in public and private schools:

Year	Percent Public	Percent Private
1935-40	93.2%	6.8%
1949-50	89.2%	10.8%
1959-60	88.9%	11.1%
Fall 1971	90.7%	9.3%
Fall 1979	89.9%	10.1%

2. In San Diego County 9.7% of the school enrollment for 1980 was in private schools.

IDEAS

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Local Information

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STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Local Information

IDEAS

SCHOOL FINANCE

San Diego County
Public Opinion

According to the 1982 annual report, Financial Transactions and Other Related Statistics, School and Community College Districts, San Diego County:

San Diego County's 43 school districts and 5 community college districts budgeted and expended more than $900 million in 1981-82.

This means that public education is San Diego County's largest light industry, with almost 60,500 people employed in public education (according to April 1983 California Employment Development Department figures).

IDEAS

SCHOOL FINANCE

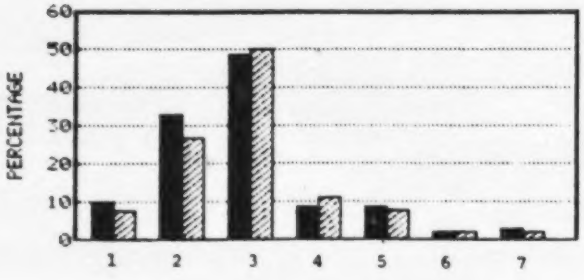
San Diego County/California
Public Opinion

According to the statewide poll, "California Educational Poll of Public Attitudes Toward the Public Schools, May 1983":

A majority of San Diegans and Californians polled stated that they favored spending more state money on public education. Sixty-nine percent of San Diegans and 71% of Californians statewide said they favored increasing state support for public schools. Only 1% of San Diegans--and 2% of the population statewide--supported a decrease in state support for education.

San Diego County/California Public Opinion

On the first statewide poll on education, a majority of San Diegans and Californians favored increasing taxes to raise additional funds to support public education. Poll respondents chose these areas for increasing tax monies:



POLL RESPONSE	SAN DIEGO	CALIFORNIA
	Percentage	
Raise state income tax	10	8
Put sales tax on candy and magazines	33	27
Raise taxes on beer, wine, and tobacco	49	50
Tax on oil production	9	11
No opinion	9	8
All of the above	2	2
Other answers	3	2

California's Support of Public Education

According to the latest National Education Association figures (1982):

California ranks 4th in per capita personal income; however, it spends less of this income on education than any other state in the nation. In other words, California is in the last position--50th in the U. S.--spending 3.7% of its per capita income on education.

California's decline from a ranking of 23rd in per capita expense on education to a ranking of 50th has occurred in just six years.

California spends $353 a year less per public education student than the U. S. average. This is a decline from a position of 20th in educational spending for students to 35th in 6 years. This means that the average classroom of students in California receives about $10,500 less than the U. S. norm.

U. S. Public Opinion

According to Education Week, April 1983:

> A poll of 1,500 adults, conducted by The New York Times on elementary and secondary education in America, indicated that 81% of the people are willing to pay higher taxes to fund education.
>
> Almost half of the poll respondents said they would be willing to pay up to an additional $200 a year in taxes for school.

IDEAS SCHOOL FINANCE

U. S. Public Opinion

According to "We're good...and getting better!" by the Macomb Intermediate School District in Michigan:

> It costs more than $250 a day to keep a young person in the hospital. Placing someone in a detention home costs over $10,000 a year, and the outlay for maintaining a person in jail is over $15,000 annually. At $2,500 a year average, the cost of keeping a child in school ($2.35 per hour) is quite a bargain, considering that we transport them to and from school, feed them, check their teeth, eyes and ears, counsel them for problems such as drug abuse, and perform numerous mandated services and programs for them.

Public Opinion on Support of Government Services

According to the Education Commission of the States in Finance Facts, February 1979, almost one-third of all Americans would vote to pay more taxes for better public schools. The following chart shows how education compares to other government services:

Public Opinion on Support of Government Services

	Would Cut %	Would Hold %	Would Increase %
Recreation, parks	22.6	56.4	15.5
Police and fire	4.2	62.0	30.8 (2)
Sanitation	5.9	75.1	11.6
Public Schools	13.3	49.7	31.5 (1)
Community colleges	16.5	55.9	20.0
Welfare Services	61.6	25.4	8.8
Health and medical	15.6	48.1	30.8 (2)
Streets and highways	18.5	59.5	16.3
Day care	24.0	46.6	20.3
Libraries	14.7	63.0	15.0
None of the services	20.0	3.8	29.0 (3)

Education and the Gross National Product

Education is an important part of the U. S. Gross National Product, as is indicated in a 1981 survey from the National Center for Education Statistics which shows that:

> Education accounts for expenditures of almost $3 billion and for almost 7% of the U. S. Gross National Product.

IDEAS

SCHOOL FINANCE

Local Information

IDEAS

SCHOOL FINANCE

Local Information

School District Consolidation

According to the National Center for Education Statistics, the following chart represents the decline in numbers of school districts from 1945-1980:

Number of Local U. S. Public Systems

Year	School Systems	Year	School Systems
1945-46	101,382	1965-66	26,983
1949-50	83,718	1969-70	19,169
1953-54	63,057	1973-74	16,730
1957-58	47,594	1977-78	16,211
1961-62	35,676	1979-80	15,929

Public school districts are getting fewer as economics and broader course offerings continue to make demands for consolidation.

Teachers' Educational Levels

The following chart shows characteristics of public elementary and secondary school teachers, as published in a 1982 National Education Association survey:

	1961	1971	1981
Median age	41	35	37
Sex			
Men	31.3%	31.3%	33.1%
Women	61.7%	65.7%	66.9%
Highest degree held:			
Less than Bachelor's	14.6%	2.9%	0.4%
Bachelor's	61.9%	69.6%	50.1%
Master's or 6 years	23.1%	27.1%	49.3%
Doctor's	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Average hours in school per day	7.4	7.4	7.3
Average number of hours spent per week	47	47	46
Average annual salary of classroom teachers	$5,264	$9,261	$17,209

Teacher Shortages

The National Center for Education Statistics reports:

> The nation will be short 37,000 teachers each year by the late 1980's unless more college students go into teaching.
>
> The annual number of teaching graduates has dropped from 37% of the bachelor's degrees awarded in 1971 to 17% in 1980.
>
> There will be only about 160,000 new teachers each year from 1986 to 1990, yet the annual need will be for 197,000.

IDEAS EDUCATION STAFFING

Why Teachers Leave Education

Programs are being developed to address the problems stated in a 1982 National Science Foundation study which found that:

> Less than one cent of each educational dollar is spent on textbooks and instructional materials, despite the fact that 95% of academic time is spent with them.
>
> Sixty-seven percent of the math and science teachers said that they needed help in getting information on new instructional materials.
>
> Science teachers cited three serious problems:
>
> - inadequate facilities;
> - lack of funds for equipment and supplies;
> - scarcity of materials for individualized instruction.

Why Teachers Leave Education

In attempting to find methods to keep quality teachers in education, studies are being conducted to determine problem areas which cause teachers to leave their positions. Through this research and a better understanding of problem areas, methods and programs are hoped to be developed to prevent these losses.

A 1982 National Science Foundation study found that:

Math and science teachers said their chief reason for quitting teaching was their low salary. (The average starting salary is about $13,000 in California; persons with five years background in those areas could start at 50-100% higher in private industry.)

Most teachers reported dissatisfaction with community attitudes, the treatment of education by the media, student attitudes toward learning, and their job status.

Local Information

IDEAS

EDUCATION STAFFING

Local Information

IDEAS

EDUCATIONAL QUALITY

U. S. Educational Standards

The U. S. Department of Education in the Progress of Education in the United States of America 1978-79 and 1979-80 cites:

> The goal of education in America is to give every child the opportunity to receive a quality education.
>
> The basic organizational structure of educational systems throughout the United States is similar and generally reflects the values and priorities of our society.
>
> Education is compulsory, usually for young people from age 6 to 16 and free at least through secondary school for students who attend public schools. Public schools are available to all children.

IDEAS

EDUCATIONAL QUALITY

Research on Effective Schools

Many districts, because of the mandated staff development requirements in the state educational codes, are looking at programs and training methods that will assist their schools and personnel to become more effective. A recent study by John Goodlad of UCLA found that certain elements of effective schools could be identified. These are:

1. Strong leadership in management at the school site level;
2. Strong instructional leadership;
3. Staff stability;
4. Curriculum articulation and organization;
5. A school-wide staff development program;
6. Parental involvement and support;
7. School-wide recognition of academic success;
8. Maximized learning time;
9. Support from the district level.

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EDUCATIONAL QUALITY

Local Information

IDEAS DEMOGRAPHICS

The Future

By 1990: The median population age in the United States will be over 40. Thirty percent of the population will be above the age of 50.

Over the next ten years: Population in the United States will increase by 14%. However, the increase in population between the ages of 1 and 18 will be only 1%.

Other increases will be:

Ages 18-24	+12%
24-44	+37%
45-54	+ 8%
Above 55	+16%

By 2050: Fifty percent of all Americans will be of Hispanic origin, according to pollster George Gallup.

IDEAS DEMOGRAPHICS

Minority Trends

Currently:

Some figures on America's youth--

1. Twenty-seven percent of White Americans are 18 years of age or younger;
2. Thirty-three percent of Black Americans are 18 years of age or younger;
3. Forty-five percent of Hispanics are 18 years of age or younger.

By 1990 California's population will be 25 million. The state's student population at that time will have dropped from 4.4 million in 1970, to 4.3 million in 1990.

Education Trends

Currently:

The average age of the American college student is 27 years old.

Thirty-five percent of post-secondary students are enrolled only part time.

IDEAS DEMOGRAPHICS

Minority Trends

Currently:

Sixty percent of Hispanic households in the United States have children in school, while in White families the percentage is 35.

America has the 4th largest Spanish-speaking population in the world.

One million new immigrants enter the United States yearly. Almost half of these people are illegal aliens with Spanish as their primary language.

One of every 250 persons in the United States is an Indo-Chinese refugee.

IDEAS DEMOGRAPHICS

Local Information

IDEAS

BUSINESS INVOLVEMENT
WITH EDUCATION

San Diego County Adopt-A-School

Since September 1982, about 100 schools in San Diego County have established formal partnerships with businesses and industries, service organizations, and public agencies through the Adopt-A-School program. An Adopt-A-School partnership is a unique, one-to-one relationship between a public school and the partner that adopts the school. The adoptions are designed to benefit all parties involved, promoting mutual beneficial relationships among educators, businesspeople, and students.

The major benefits of Adopt-A-School are that the program--

1. fosters a better understanding of the public school system within the community;
2. strengthens and improves school programs;
3. creates a climate of involvement and interaction between businesses and schools;
4. gives business leaders an opportunity to directly affect the quality of public schools; and
5. involves the community in preparing for its own economic future.

IDEAS

BUSINESS INVOLVEMENT
WITH EDUCATION

San Diego County Adopt-A-School

Adopt-A-School programs--partnerships between business or community groups and public schools--have grown rapidly in San Diego County and are at all school levels. A wide range of businesses and organizations are involved in the adoptions, including financial institutions, manufacturers, the military, public utilities, newspapers, restaurants, service clubs, hospitals, and retail organizations.

What kinds of activities are promoted through an adoption? The list of potential activities is limitless. Some popular activities going on in the adoptions now are...

- Tutoring students - Presenting mini-courses in specialty areas such as science, electronics, computer technology and athletics - Assisting students in extracurricular areas such as photography or woodworking - Providing tours of the adopter's place of business - Presenting awards for outstanding performances - Donating equipment such as typewriters and computers to the schools

The Regional Occupational Program (ROP)

The Regional Occupational Program (ROP) of the San Diego County Office of Education provides job training, career counseling, and placement instruction for adults, high school students, and out-of-school youths. The program offers 200 tuition-free courses for any San Diego County resident who is interested in developing or improving his or her job skills.

ROP demonstrates the concept of a cooperative effort between education and the business-industry community. Employers, businessmen, union officials, and community personnel work with school districts and the ROP staff to identify and develop courses needed to provide current and marketable training.

Source: San Diego County Office of Education, 1983.

IDEAS

BUSINESS INVOLVEMENT
WITH EDUCATION

The Regional Occupational Program (ROP)

The Regional Occupational Program (ROP), in operation for 13 years, has trained close to 174,000 students. The program has helped 80% of the graduates to either find jobs or to go on to higher training.

ROP serves 21 school districts and community college districts. Courses are given in a variety of locations in San Diego County, including high schools, adult schools, community colleges, private business and industrial sites, and community facilities. Remote areas of the county are served by mobile training classrooms (Rotating Occupational Labs).

Over 27,000 students will be trained this year by the Regional Occupational Program. Many of these students will be trained directly in industry by industry representatives.

Source: San Diego County Office of Education, 1983.

IDEAS

BUSINESS INVOLVEMENT
WITH EDUCATION

Local Information